THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., N°. 106. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1852. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

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SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Clipper-Ship *SNOW SQUALL*, having fine accommodations, will take passengers.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghai, August 5th, 1852.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

ABOUT 2,000 Tons of Shipping to proceed to INDIA and load thence to GREAT BRITAIN. For particulars apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 16th July, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER MATHESON in our Establishment ceased on *the 30th ultimo*, and Mr. ROBERT JARDINE and Mr. ALEXANDER PERCEVAL are this day admitted Partners.

Our Firm now consists of DAVID JARDINE, JOSEPH JARDINE, ALEXANDER GRANT DALLAS, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN, ROBERT JARDINE, and ALEXANDER PERCEVAL.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1852.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned do hereby give notice that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN PONDER in our Firm, ceased on the 31st August, 1851,—and that the present Members of our Firm are WILLIAM DALLAS, GEO. COLES, and FREDERICK BOOKER.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th April, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. *For* conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
„ LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
„ SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
„ PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.—

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

~~And on their Contents, at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.~~

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

NOW READY and on sale at the *Dispensary* of *Drs. HALL & MURRAY.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar „ „

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A LOT of CEDAR-WOOD, expressly ordered for House and Furniture work,

ALSO,

50,000 feet Singapore HARD-WOOD of the best quality.

R. MEREDITH.

Shanghai, 13th July, 1852.

FOR SALE.

NEW BASS' BEER in Hhds., just landed. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex *CHALLENGER.*

THE undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of the Foreign Community to the following choice selection of STATIONARY, which has been selected from one of the most celebrated houses in London, and will be disposed of at moderate prices.—

Stationary:

Super. Royal Ledger ruled double and bound calf ex. dble. russia bands, lettd. and paged. —Loose Index 2 lettd. half-bound basil flush.—Royal Ledger ruled double-bound rough calf ex. russia ends, lettd. and paged.—Loose Index 2 lettd. half basil flush.—Royal Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged.—Medium Ledgers ruled single and bound calf ex., Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd.—Medium Journals, ruled and bound calf ex., lettd. and paged.—Demy Ledger, ruled single and bound calf ex., Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd.—Demy Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged.—Demy Cash Book, ruled double, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd.—Demy Minute Book, ruled and bound russia ex. lettd.—Do. do., ruled and bound calf ex. lettd.—Demy Day Books, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged.—Do. do., half-bound basil ex. lettd. and paged,—Demy Letter Books, ruled and bound calf ex., Indexes lettd. and paged.—Do. do., half-basil ex., Index lettd. and paged.—Demy Invoice Books, ruled and bound calf ex., Index lettd. and paged.—Do. do., bound basil ex. grained; Index lettd. and paged.—Demy Account Current Book, ruled and bound rough calf ex., Index lettd. and paged.—Do. do., bound basil ex. grained, lettd. indexed and folio'd.—Demy Consignment Books, ruled and bound rough calf ex. paged and lettd.—Do. do., bound basil ex. grained, lettd. and paged. —Medium oblong 4to. Bill Books, ruled and printed to two patt., bound calf ex., lettd. both sides.—Foolscap Cash Books, ruled single, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd.—A great variety of Foolscap and Post Paper, and Envelopes, and Marble Paper.—Inks, Pens, Wax, Wafers, and every thing suitable for a Merchant's Office.—Marryatt's Codes of Signal.—Sets of Charts, from Hongkong to Yang-tsze-keang.—Extra Charts of the Yang-tsze-keang, and of the Chusan Group. —China Seas in two sheets.—Charts of the various Straits, and of the North Pacific from China to North America.—Copies of McCullock's Commercial Dictionary.

ALSO,

An assortment of Fancy Reading BISCUITS, viz.,—Mixed, Queen's, Albert's, Pic Nic, Ginger, Seed, Lemon, Cinnamon, Arrow-root, Shrewsbury, and Ginger Drop Reading Biscuits.—Cracknel small and large Biscuits.—Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

LIKEWISE,

A large assortment of CANVAS and TWINE; Fine Linen DRILLING, and DUCK for Boat-Sails.

Ex *HOWQUA.*

Superior Gallego and Haxall FLOUR; Soda, Graham's, and Water CRACKERS; Superior BUTTER; Preserved OYSTERS; BLOOM RAISINS; Double Refin'd Loaf SUGAR; and India-Rubber BOOTS.

Also from India,—Pith HATS; Pearl SAGO; FISH-ROES, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, July 23d, 1852.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES, SHIP CHANDLERY, &c., &c.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers: Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of MUSLINS DE LAINE, Assorted Colors; White Silk LACE; Do. EDGING; White Cotton and Thread LACE; Black LACE; EDGING of all descriptions; Ladies' COLLARS, MITTS, and CHEMISETTES; QUEEN'S BLOND; French Satin RIBBONS; French Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS; a large assortment of French Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' SHAWLS, MUSLIN, and NET DRESSES; Plain NET; Cotton HOSE; Gentlemen's Cotton HOSE, Silk SHIRTS, Merino Do., Pink Cotton Do., Pink Cotton PANTALOONS, and White Cotton Do.; White Muslin Window GURTAINS; also a large variety of SUNDRIES and Fine GOODS too numerous to describe.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, LIGHT GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. MCCLATCHIE. For particulars apply to

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of said vessel.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the British Barque *HELEN LINDSAY*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by her OFFICERS or CREW.

Shanghai, 14th July, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, Commanders of Vessels at Woosung and Shanghai, that they have removed their Establishment to the House lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS, until their intended new Premises are built.

As the present locality is in the central part of the Town they hope to be honored with the call of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Shanghai, to inspect their large and superior assortment of Goods of which the greater part is quite new.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th June, 1852.

DAGUERREOTYPE!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Residents of Shanghae, that he is prepared to take COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPE likenesses.

Rooms at Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., *Lung Tue.*

HERMAN HUSBAND.

Shanghae, 23d July, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETORS beg to announce to Shipmasters, and the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors. The Sleeping Rooms are large and airy, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior Billiard Tables, and a Bowling Saloon.

TERMS MODERATE.

The House is situated on the site of the late VICTORIA HOTEL, in the Street leading from the second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

EAGLE HOTEL,
SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors; the Rooms are large and airy and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior BOWLING ALLIES.

The House is situated on the Lot next to the DOCK YARD, *Hong Que* landing.

Shanghae, 5th July, 1852.

JAMES LOCKHART,
BREAD & BISCUIT BAKER;

MOST respectfully begs leave to intimate to the Foreign Community of *Shanghai* and *Woosung*, that he has commenced the BAKING BUSINESS, a line of business in which he has obtained several years experience;—he trusts that by supplying BREAD of superior quality that he may be favored with a share of the Public Patronage.

Orders to be communicated to his BUTCHER ESTABLISHMENT at Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s Premises.

Shanghai, 15th July, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A Middling sized FIRE-PROOF IRON SAFE,—for particulars refer to the *North China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

(For further particulars, *See* Advertisement *last page.*)

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE at Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.'s, *Sole Agents.*

Shanghae, 18th June, 1852.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. [illegible]stomer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, [illegible] to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

MARGARET M'CONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills; as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary Symptoms
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Complaints,	Tic Douloureux,
Billous Complaints,	Erysipelas,	Lumbago,	Tumours,
Blotches on the Skin,	Female irregularities,	Piles,	Ulcers,
Bowel Complaints,	Fevers of all kinds,	Rheumatism,	Venereal affections,
Colics,	Fits,	Retention of Urine,	Worms of all kinds,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Gout,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Consumption,	Head-ache,	Sore Throats,	
Debility,	Indigestion,	Stone and Gravel,	
	Inflammation,		

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, August 7, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wingrove, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

The press of *material* prevents our insertion of Tanqidnius Priscus, on drainage—and O. P. Q. on Chinese marriages.

LATEST DATES.

England,	May 24.	Manila,	July 13.
Madras,	June 7.	Sydney,	April 14.
Bombay,	June 15.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Calcutta,	June 18.	Amoy,	June 17.
Colombo,	May 21.	Hongkong,	July 23.
Galle,	June 22.	Ningpo,	Aug. 1.
Penang,	June 23.	New York,	May 1.
Singapore,	June 30.	Boston,	May 6.
Batavia,	May 30.	San Francisco,	June 4.

Our columns contain a very full report of a case tried on Tuesday last before the Consular Court, which will here and elsewhere be perused with considerable interest by Commercial men. With every disposition to view with becoming respect the decision of any Court of Justice, that arrived at on this occasion appears to us so damaging to the cause of *good faith*, and therefore to the best interests of this and of every Community, that we should be wanting in our duty as Journalists, were we to suffer it to pass unquestioned, —we had almost said unrebuked. We conceive this duty the more incumbent on us as there is no Superior Court here to which appeal can be made, and the nature of the case deprives the aggrieved parties of recourse elsewhere. They can only appeal therefore to that the highest of all Tribunals—that of Public opinion.

It appeared in evidence, that the Plaintiffs Messrs. Gilman, Bowman & Co. a House of high respectability, purchased of the Oriental Bank lately honored and entrusted with a Charter of Incorporation, through a Bill Broker Mr. E. M. Smith, Bills of Exchange for £10,000, at the rate the Bank had just then established of 5*s.* 1*d.* per dollar. A good deal of matter was entered into as to the purpose with which the Plaintiffs bought these Bills, which clearly had nothing to do with the question at issue, as Messrs. Gilman, Bowman & Co. had as much right to buy Bills of Exchange if they thought a profit could be made upon them, as Tea, Silk, Bullion or any other commodity. It was distinctly proved in evidence however, that the subject of the purchases of these Bills for Remittance by the Mail, *even at a lower rate* was already under discussion when the Bill Broker, alluded to above, brought the intelligence of the Bank having advanced their rate; and about ⅔ds. of the amount were required specially endorsed to an eminent Merchant in Bombay, and therefore could have been of no use whatever to the Plaintiffs,—except *for Remittance.*

As we have said however, this has nothing to do with the matter in question, but we think it necessary to repeat this, as it is not to be thought of that, because there is here a Bank—doing but a very limited amount of business as compared with that of many Merchants established here—that it is to have a monopoly of Monetary transactions, and that our Merchants are to be deprived of their right of trading in whatever article they please.

To return to our narrative however. This transaction, entered upon late in the afternoon, was not concluded until after business hours on Saturday. The Bills were purchased for the mail—not to leave *till Thursday morning.*

On Monday *at 8 o'clock in the morning,* —and Sunday being happily among us really a dies non, we may say, *the morning following the evening on which the purchase was made*—while there were 8 clear days for the completion of the transaction, a very peremptory note demanding by the Bearer, particulars of the manner in which the Bills were to be made out, was addressed by the Agent of the Oriental Bank to the Plaintiffs, which concluded with the gratuitously rude intimation, that the money must be paid by 4 o'clock that afternoon.

The Plaintiffs handed the required particulars in the course of the day, not because they were bound, but because they had promised to do so, but not choosing to submit to the sharp practice of the Bank, contrary as was proved by a host of witnesses to the usage of the place, did not send the money, awaiting either the delivery of the Bills, in the usual and courteous mode, or the intimation that the Bills were ready for delivery on payment being made.

The folks of the Bank appear to follow the adage of "early to bed and early to rise," for though particulars of 23 sets of Bills which might have taken an hour to make out were sent them by half past 3 in the afternoon of Monday, it was found impossible to furnish or tender them to the purchasers on that day; but, Lark-like with the morn the Agent rises—and at 8 o'clock, writes a note repudiating the transaction on the pretext of its not having been concluded by 4 o'clock the day before.

In this note the Agent informed the Plaintiffs that his rate for drawing was still 5*s.* 1*d.*, but that he would not sell to them at that or any other.

On receipt, the Plaintiffs about ½ past 9—*before the business of the Bank had commenced*—tendered the amount of the Bills into the hands of H. M.'s Consul, intimated to the Defendant their having done so, and their intention of compelling through the Consul the delivery of the Bills.

The whole of the correspondence will be found in our columns. It was conducted on the one side up to a certain point, with *remarkable forbearance*, and with dignity throughout.

We are spared the pain of expressing an opinion on the style adopted by the other party, by the crushing manner in which the Plaintiffs have characterized it in their final communication.

The case after long and patient hearing, and upwards of an hour's deliberation with closed doors, to the astonishment of almost the entire community was decided against the Plaintiffs. The grounds for this decision are stated in the judgment, and to these we would now direct attention.

It is stated that the contract was entered into without any specification as to the period at which it was to be concluded, and therefore, either party had a right to determine it on reasonable notice—that the notice given was sufficient—and the Plaintiffs having failed to comply with the conditions the Defendant had imposed, could not claim the Bills.

This decision we maintain to be most erroneous, and in the teeth of all the evidence, by which it was irresistibly established, that according to the usage of the Port, when Bills are purchased (as is well known) for a Mail, the purchasers are entitled to claim the Bills up to the eve of its departure, allowing only a reasonable period for their preparation and the settlement of the transaction. Mr. Cunningham of the Firm of Messrs. Russell & Co. thought 3 hours sufficient for this—all agreed that a day was ample. We must deny that the Bank has any right to exemption from the rules that bind others, or to conduct its business here on any other than the customary terms, *unless they make their regulations known, and this the Agent confessed they had never done.*

It was moreover admitted, that the Bank did not always act on such stringent rules, and when the Agent was asked whether he had not sometimes actually sold Bills on Credit even, he *declined to answer the question.* This rather bears however, upon the sharp practice of the Bank on this occasion, than upon the law and correctness of the decision.

We maintain the decision to have been wrong, and that the omission of any specific mention in the contract as to the period of settlement—necessarily referred it to *general usage.* What this is, is clear, and the effect of the decision is simply this, either that the Oriental Bank has by its Charter of Incorporation the *peculiar* right of getting out of any bargain into which it may enter, by subsequently imposing conditions which formed no part of the original contract, or that *all* here possess the same dishonorable privilege, and honor and good faith, are to disappear from among us.

BRITISH CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghae, August 3d, 1852.

BY OUR OWN REPORTER.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & CO.
v.
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

This was an action brought by the Plaintiffs to compel the delivery of £10,000 Bills of Exchange purchased of the Defendants. It was tried before H. M.'s Consul, Rutherford Alcock, Esq., assisted by two Assessors.

Mr. A. Bowman stated, that having remittances to make, Mr. Gilman and he were considering the expediency of purchasing Bills of the Oriental Bank at 5*s.* 0½*d.* or bullion. While in conversation on this subject, Mr. E. M. Smith came in at about half past 3 o'clock, (on Saturday last,) and stated that the Bank had raised their rate to 5*s.* 1*d.* Mr. Gilman said "that settles the question," and Mr. Smith being authorized to sell at 5*s.* 1*d.* G., B. & Co. immediately closed with him for £10,000.

It is the custom of Shanghae, and to this the Bank has conformed, to send in particulars, pay the money and receive the Bills, the day before the despatch of the Mail for which the Bills are wanted. G., B. & Co. have frequently bought of the Bank and the transactions have been so arranged.

About half past four o'clock, Mr. Langley wrote note No. 1 requesting me to send in particulars of his bills; to which I replied, particulars should be sent on Monday. No special conditions to that effect having been made G., B. & Co. did not conceive they were compelled to supply particulars so quickly, but, as a matter of accommodation they did so. Object. Some further correspondence passed on the subject of an additional amount we thought we might require, and which Mr. Langley said we might have if we liked, but as we finally declined to take it, this need not be entered into.

All this correspondence, be it observed, took place after business hours on the Saturday afternoon, and the Bills were wanted for a Clipper to leave on *Thursday* morning.

Before nine o'clock on Monday morning, Mr. Langley wrote to say, he must immediately have particulars of the Bills, and *the money* before four o'clock that day. The note was written in a discourteous style, upon which I commented, especially asking the meaning of a phrase in it, "about a game going on," and subsequently denying Mr. Langley's right at that period to make conditions about a contract previously concluded.

At about half past three, however, as I promised particulars of the Bills on Monday they were sent in, but rather choosing to yield upon an important point of principle, we did not send the money, which however of course was ready for payment of the Bills—when tendered. *The Bills were not offered on the Monday, nor the money demanded,* but on the Tuesday morning, (this morning,) before nine o'clock, Mr. Langley wrote what I cannot help calling a very impertinent note, asserting that as we had not sent the money, either we did not want the bills or had not money to pay for them, whereupon about half past nine o'clock, I tendered the money to H. M.'s Consul, and demanded his aid in compelling the completion of the contract.

The evidence of the gentlemen about to be examined will satisfactorily show the practice of the Bank and the custom of the port. In effecting a sale the Bank or any one else has clearly the right to make what conditions they please but they cannot impose unusual conditions, *offer the bargain has been concluded.* Contracts of this kind are constantly made long before the despatch of the mail, and nothing more is required than the completion of them in reasonable time.

Mr. Smith and other gentlemen will tell you that the day before would have been sufficient, but if the principle is admitted that either party may, at their caprice, impose new conditions as to a concluded bargain; either party might get out of any bargain they had made, and the whole business of the Port would be thrown into uncertainty and confusion.

Mr. Bowman was then sworn to the correctness of the facts in the above statement.

Mr. Smith being called, proved the contract and corroborated generally the circumstances detailed in Mr. Bowman's statement with regard to the manner in which the bargain was concluded. He said, that according to the custom of the Port, purchasers of bills were not bound to apply for them till the day previous to the closing of the despatches for the Mail for which they were purchased. The transactions are settled in a reasonable period before the departure of the Mail —the day before—the practice of the Bank was somewhat more strict than that of merchants, but he considered that the general rule.

On *cross examination*—Mr. Smith denied having told Mr. Langley that there was a combination against the Bank, but subsequently corrected himself on this point, and admitted that he had told the Agent that three parties were combining against the Bank; but he denied having named those parties to Mr. Langley.

On being asked whether he had told Mr. Langley that Messrs. Gilman, Bowman & Co. did not really want the bills, but bought them for re-sale to the Parsees and to "shut up the Bank" he positively denied having said anything of the kind, and expressed his astonishment at being asked the question.

Mr. W. H. Vacher being sworn, gave similar testimony, as to the purchase of O. B. Bills for remittance at 5*s.* 0½*d.* being under discussion when the rise of rate was reported. It was customary to give particulars of bills a day or so before despatch of the Mail. G., B. & Co. had frequently bought of the Bank and settled with them in this manner. Could not remember having bought so much as £10,000 in this way, but remembered one case of about Dls. 20,000, on which occasion the Bills were not delivered till five days after settlement. The Bank had been in the habit of sending in bills and receiving the amount sometimes at the time and sometimes afterwards.

Mr. Gilman also spoke to the discussion going on as to the purchase of O. B. Bills at 5*s.* 0½*d.* when Mr. Smith reported the rise of rate upon which he said "that settles the question," and thereupon concluded the purchase.

Mr. Cunningham of the firm of Russell & Co. said he did not know much as to the practice of the Bank, as he had had but few transactions with them; but the custom of the Port was for the purchaser of bills to send in particulars at his own convenience, provided he left sufficient time for the bills to be made out before departure of the Mail. He considered three hours sufficient; but in some instances had delivered bills within one hour of the despatch of the Mail.

Mr. Kay, of the firm of Blenkin, Rawson & Co., Mr. Mackenzie, of the firm of Mackenzie, Brothers & Co., Mr. Kennedy, of the firm of Smith, Kennedy & Co., and Mr. Dallas, of the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co., all agreed in saying, that particulars of bills need not be given, according to the usage of the place, until the day before the despatch of the Mail. Mr. Dallas took some pains to explain that, not only, the Oriental Bank had no right to insist upon the completion of the contract, except in reasonable time for the mail, but that the call for the money at eight hours notice was unreasonable; altogether contrary to the usages of the place.

Mr. Bowman was about to call several other witnesses as to the usages of the Port, but the Consul said it was needless, the current of testimony running so completely one way.

In an early stage of the proceedings Mr. Langley on the part of the Oriental Bank, questioned the authority of the Court to deal with such a subject, and intimated that he should not be regulated by its decision. He afterwards asked some questions as to the Contract note, as if doubting its validity, but finally admitted its correctness. He also made some remarks as to the Banker's orders which had been tendered to H. M.'s Consul, and was informed by the Consul that they were of the usual character. The sum lay on the table of the Court.

The case for the Plaintiffs being closed, Mr. Langley addressed the Court for the Defendants. He began by asserting that he knew the opinion of the Community was against him, but it was a Community of Merchants—there were seventeen then present, who, no doubt, would all express the same opinion; but if seventeen Bankers were asked, the result would be different. He denied that the Bank was amenable to the rules by which Merchants regulate their business. The Bank had rules of its own arising out of the nature of its business.

The Consul at the request of one of the Assessors, asked if these Rules had ever been made public. Mr. Langley replied they had not.

Mr. Langley then said, he stood there to protect the interests of the Bank—an important principle was at stake—Merchants dealt in many articles, Bankers in money only. They paid with one hand and received with the other. Acting upon private information received during Sunday, he thought it necessary to call upon the Plaintiffs for the immediate completion of the transaction. They did not comply with his requisition. They sent in particulars so late on Monday, that it was not possible to furnish them with the bills, and, therefore, he, in protection of the interests of the Bank, and in consequence of the information he had received, cancelled the transaction.

Mr. Bowman demanded to know the nature of the information to which Mr. Langley alluded; but Mr. Langley declined to give any information on the subject.

The Court was then cleared and remained in deliberation, for, we think, upwards of an hour at the end of which period the following decision was read by H. M.'s Consul:—

"The Court is of opinion that the Contract entered into between Plaintiffs and Defendant for "the purchase of certain bills by Messrs. Gilman, "Bowman & Co. from the Corporation of the "Oriental Bank, having no specific stipulation as "to time attached, it was open to either party to "claim the fulfilment within any reasonable period; and the Court is further of opinion that the "notification given by the Defendant on the morning of the 2nd day* after the contract had been "entered into afforded such reasonable period, and "that the Plaintiffs failing to furnish the requisite "particulars to place the Defendant in a position "to complete the contract within that time, he the "Defendant cannot now be compelled to deliver "the Bills."

Mr. Bowman asked, if the decision was unanimous—The Consul replied—Quite so.

* On the *morning* after, should have been said, for Sunday in every Christian Community is a *dies non.*—Ed. N.C.H.

No. 1.

MY DEAR BOWMAN,—Will you kindly let me have particulars of the £10,000 this evening,—Yours truly,

(Signed) EDWD. LANGLEY.

Shanghae, July 31st, 1852.

In reply to this note Mr. Bowman wrote as follows:—

We will send particulars on Monday and asked whether in the event of G., B. & Co. requiring £8,000 or £10,000 more they could have it at the same rate.

No. 2.

MY DEAR BOWMAN,—When convenient please send particulars as soon as you can,—Yours truly,

(Signed) EDWD. LANGLEY.

Shanghai, July 31st, 1852.

No. 3.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Shanghae, August 2nd, 1852.
(Received about 8 A.M., Monday.)

MY DEAR BOWMAN.—You did not reply to my note of Saturday about the additional £10,000. I understand from Smith you want it, and I asked him to go round and settle with you yesterday, but he could not do so being Sunday. I don't suppose he is about yet; please therefore send me particulars of the Bills per Bearer ready for the whole amount £20,000 and they shall be ready for you to-day. I must have the money to-day by four o'clock,—Yours truly,

(Signed) EDWD. LANGLEY.

No. 4. *August 2nd.*

MY DEAR LANGLEY,—You shall have particulars of the £10,000 probably to-morrow.

As regards the £10,000 of which we have the refusal I will let you know during the day whether we want it or not,—Yours truly,

(Signed) A. BOWMAN.

No. 5.

MY DEAR BOWMAN,—"Probably," and "to-morrow" will not suit me. There is a game going on, and anything you want from the Bank must be settled to-day which I give you till to-day at four o'clock to settle and pay for the £10,000 you want from the Bank or any further sum you may require,—Yours truly,

(Signed) EDWD. LANGLEY.

The spirit of my note is all right, you know the joke.

No. 8. *August 2nd.*

MY DEAR LANGLEY,—The Bills for £10,000 were bought in the usual way and upon the usual terms and you cannot make any after conditions.

It is not convenient to us to send you particulars to-day but we will do it as soon as we can and of course in ample time for the *Antelope.*

The other £10,000 we shall not now require. You do not reply to my *P. S.*—at your leisure I will trouble you to do so, and I may mention that if you are joking, I never was more serious in my life,—Yours truly,

(Signed) A. BOWMAN.

No. 9. *August 2nd.*

DEAR LANGLEY,—The following are the particulars for our £10,000.—

10	Sets each	£500 ..... £5,000
3	" "	£300 ..... £ 900
3	" "	£250 ..... £ 750
Drawn in favor of Gunnessdass Christnajee		£6,650
6	Sets each	£500 ..... £3,000
1	" "	£ 350
Drawn in our own favor		£10,000

Yours truly,

(Signed) WM. H. VACHER.

No. 10.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Shanghae, August 2nd, 1852.

MY DEAR BOWMAN,—I received Vacher's note yesterday afternoon with the particulars of the Bills, at half past three, you failed however to send in the Dollars by the hour named in my notes—four o'clock. This being the case I can but draw one of two conclusions either that you do not really want the Bills or that you are unable to pay for them. I had my reasons for insisting on payment of the transaction yesterday—you had ample notice to do so (from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.) you have failed to do so, and therefore I shall cancel the transaction; my rate to day is 5*s.* 1*d.*, but I shall decline to sell to you at that price or any other,—Yours truly,

(Signed) EDWD. LANGLEY.

No. 11.

SHANGHAE, *August 3rd, 1852.*
(9½ A.M.)

EDWD. LANGLEY, Esq.,
Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

SIR,—Our Mr. Bowman has received a note from you this morning on the subject of the Bills purchased of you on our account by Mr. E. M. Smith on Saturday afternoon.

As the contents of your note are false, insulting and ungentlemanly, we do not vouchsafe them any further reply than the information that we have tendered the amount of the Bills to H. M.'s Consul, through whom we shall compel you to deliver them: and that Copies of Correspondence which has passed on the subject will be circulated throughout India and China, and transmitted to your Directors in London.—We are sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

SINCE our own report was drawn up, we have been favored with an official account of the trial, which we now publish for the information of our readers.

BRITISH CONSULATE COURT.

Shanghae, 3d August, 1852.

BOWMAN v. LANGLEY.

This was an action brought by the Plaintiff Abraham Bowman, the Representative of the Firm of Gilman, Bowman & Co., to compel the specific performance of an agreement entered into between him and the Defendant Edward Langley, Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation at Shanghae, for the purchase by the Plaintiff of Bank Bills to the amount of £10,000.

The Plaintiff rested his case on a Note dated 31st July instant, from Mr. E. M. Smith, the Bill Broker, who negociated the transaction, informing him that he had bought on Messrs. Gilman, Bowman's account from the Oriental Bank Corporation Bills for £10,000—6 months at 5*s.* 1*d.* The same afternoon Defendant wrote to Plaintiff requesting particulars of the Bills, to which Plaintiff replied he should have them on Monday. About 8 o'clock on Monday following, the 2d instant, Plaintiff received a note from Defendant requiring the particulars and the money for the bills before 4 o'clock that afternoon, but Plaintiff considering Defendant had no right to dictate conditions upon an open agreement, did not send the money but furnished the particulars about half past 3 o'clock, and on the following morning received from Defendant a letter couched in strong language in which he declared the bargain to be off. Plaintiff upon this conceiving that both by custom of the Port, and in the absence of any stipulation for time in the note of purchase of the Broker, if the particulars were given, and the money lodged within a reasonable time before the departure of the mail he was in order, brought this action to compel Defendant to deliver the Bills.

The sum of £10,000 was paid into Court, in Bankers orders.

Various witnesses were called to prove the custom of the Port in Bill transactions, and their evidence went to show that particulars were generally sent in and the money paid (the latter not always) a few hours only before the closing of the mail, even on transactions that might have been settled many days previous.

For the Defence it was urged that admitting such to be the custom among Merchants, still Banking operations were of so distinct and different a nature to those of Mercantile, that it would be impossible to carry them on on the same basis. Defendant contended he had a perfect right to exercise his judgment in a matter of time; he had given Plaintiff ample notice to complete the transaction and as the latter failed in doing so within the period mentioned, he considered the matter closed. Custom there might be among a particular class, but that it could be made to apply to or influence the transactions of another he demurred to; it mattered little to Merchants their money being locked up for a few days; but in the case of a Bank whose sole business lay in money operations, such a proceeding was utterly inconsistent; it was no argument to say he had on many previous occasions shown no such haste for the immediate closing of a transaction as in this case; as Manager of the Bank it rested with him to show leniency or not as he deemed suitable; he submitted therefore that he was justified in refusing to deliver the Bills.

The Court having summed up the evidence was of opinion that no specific time having been given it was open to both parties to close the transaction within a reasonable period. That such reasonable period had been given by the Defendant, and the Plaintiff having failed to place the Defendant in a position to complete the contract within the time specified, he could not now be compelled to deliver the Bills.

Verdict for Defendant.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Dear Mr. Editor,—Had you not better add another column to your interesting record of atmospherical changes to mark the variations of Exchange on the part of the Oriental Bank? they talk of a fixed rate—surely it should be a sliding scale! Last Friday the Agent sold Bills at 5s. But in your paper of the following morning, you quoted his rate at 4s. 11½d.* How, with your usual correctness you could make such a mistake I cannot divine! On Saturday morning the Bank Thermometer rose from 4s. 11½d. to 5s., and soon after to 5s. 0½d.; and about ½ past 3 it reached what I may call the Fever-heat of 5s. 1d.

Bills on Canton too, have been subject to extraordinary fluctuations. All last week purchases were freely made at 3 per cent; but the Oriental Bank is a highly liberal body, and on Monday morning *about* 9 *o'clock*, the Agent issued a Circular expressing his obliging readiness to draw at 5 per cent—Buyers rushed eagerly forward and the lucky ones were supplied, but the good nature of the Bank did not last long—for alas, before ½ past 9 o'clock, the eager applicants were turned back with discontented faces. No more 5 per cent Drafts were to be got—they had to take instead, the *black drafts* of their neighbours at 2 per cent less.—Yours truly,

The Registering Thermometer.

* Quoted in our Market Report by direction of Mr. Langley himself.—Ed. *N.-C.H.*

We publish the following judicious and excellent letter from an old correspondent on the case "Gilman, Bowman & Co., *versus* the Bank"—the argument of which will be responded to by many of our readers:—

Is this the seat of Justice? Anonymous.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—The decision given on Tuesday in the Consular Court, in the case of Messrs. Gilman, Bowman & Co., *vs.* Oriental Bank, must show to the thinking part of the Mercantile Community, what an uncertain Tribunal it is to rely upon, for a correct verdict on a point of Mercantile usage.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the case, suffice it to say, that the Court assented to the principle, that when Bills were sold without any express stipulation, as to time of payment, the Custom of the place must hold good, and the equivalent be tendered within a reasonable period, and the Court being of this opinion, decided, that the period named by the Bank being reasonable, the complainant was thrown.

It is much to be regretted, that in cases of this nature, when Justice hinges, not upon Written Law, but upon Equity and Custom, some recapitulation of the Evidence should not be given to the assessors in presence of the Court previous to their coming to a final decision. It is an admirable system, and one of the main checks, in our Courts at Home, to a wrong decision. The principal points of the Evidence are fairly stated by the Judge. The whole bearings of the case analysed, and points apparently doubtful, carefully explained. This process intended for the edification of the Jury, is also instructive to the audience, and frequently benefits the Judge himself; and if it could have been adopted by H. M. Consul, he might perhaps have convinced many of the justice of the decision, who are at present decidedly sceptical. Now what are the facts of the case as proved on Evidence? The Bills were sold by the Bank, through a Broker in the usual way and on the customary terms, this was on Saturday. On Monday following the Bank endeavoured by an *after* stipulation, to shorten the *term* of payment or annul the sale. This was objected to by the complainants, as being contrary to the spirit and intention of the original contract, and as a matter of principle they denied the right of the Bank, to impose terms, not originally contemplated, when the Bills were bought, and which were opposed to the usage of the place.

Several witnesses were examined as to the *custom* in similar cases, and they all stated, that in Bill transactions, (unless expressly stipulated to the contrary,) a *reasonable period* was allowed to the Purchaser, sufficient to enable him to forward the Bills in decent time to his anxious friends at a distance, and that it was on the Faith of this *reasonable period*, that transactions of this kind, were entered into.

Now, how stands the case and what is the point to decide?—Simply, what is a reasonable period?—This is the turning point of the whole case—and here in my humble opinion—those who had authority to decide, stumbled. They viewed the expression—not on the broad grounds of Mercantile Faith; But merely as a phrase, which conveyed to their minds, a question of time, WITHOUT REGARD TO CIRCUMSTANCES—and gave their verdict accordingly.

Reasonable means Just. It is not a mere matter of Hours,—and if the Bank from any *after* motive (not strictly Mercantile) *intentionally* curtailed the period of payment, from what was *conscientiously* understood at the time of the original contract—did they not break Faith? and if so, then any period was *unreasonable* and *unjust*, which anticipated even by one *minute* the time of payment which custom has sanctioned in similar cases.—I remain, sir, &c.,

SEMPER EADEM.

Shanghae, August 5th, 1852.

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—At the late trial at the Consular Court the Oriental Bank by its representative claimed to be considered as Bankers and to be entitled thereby to certain privileges in the mode of conducting its business denied to Merchants. To this novel doctrine the Consul appeared to attach much weight.

Now without admitting the claim which I think it could easily be proved is contrary to English Law and Custom, I maintain that the Oriental Bank are not Bankers in Shanghae, whatever they may be elsewhere. They do not exercise the functions or carry on the business of Bankers properly so called. They are simply dealers in Foreign Bills of Exchange *which is the legitimate business of a* Merchant *exclusively*, and is nowhere the business of a Banker. The legitimate functions of a Bank are to keep Current and Deposit Accounts for their Customers and issue Notes—discount Bills or Securities, and lend money by advances. None of these are exercised by the Oriental Bank in Shanghae, and as their transactions hitherto have been purely *mercantile*, I contend that the Agent must for the present be content to be considered a Merchant and be amenable to the customs and usages binding on Merchants. It will be time enough to consider his right to any more exclusive privilege when he is in a position to claim it.—Yours,

A MERCHANT.

Shanghae, 6th August, 1852.

H. M. Sloop "Lily,"
August, 6th 1852.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—In your paper of the 31st July, I observe a letter from Mr. Hamilton, the Master of the *Eclipse*, thanking Captain Sanderson and the Officers of H. M. Sloop *Lily* for their aid in getting his ship afloat—so far well and good, but do you not think, sir, that the Crew also deserve thanks for their two hours hard heave at the capstan, boat-work, &c.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ONE WHO ASSISTED.

Most assuredly we do.—Ed. *N.-C.H.*

Nothing in all the past history of commerce can match the present period in the successful building and equipment of fine and fleet sailing merchant vessels. At the port of Shanghae we constantly have the privilege of seeing some of those magnificent ships worthy the appellation of "clippers," built on the latest and most approved models, finished in a style unsparing of expense and standing in the first lists of their class. And yet such is the "onward" march of improvement that we confidently believe the time not far distant when we shall see in these waters beautiful ships of more approved models, more efficient rig and fleeter sailing qualities than any we have yet beheld. But it is sometimes matter of deep interest to look back as well as to look forward; and it is well to let the plodding past come up in comparison with the improving future. We make these remarks introductory to submitting to our readers the following brief, but interesting, notices of one of the very first voyages ever made from the United States to China. This may indeed be regarded as a remarkable voyage, in view of this age of "American clippers." These notices are quoted by the American Papers from "Munsells Annals of Albany." This schooner *Experiment* was built at Albany, the capital city of the state of New York, situated on the Hudson River one hundred and fifty miles above New York city.—

"In the Fall of 1785, the schooner *Experiment*, 80 tons burden, Capt. Steward Dean, was fitted out at this Port for China. It was very properly considered a hazardous voyage for so small a craft. She was laden with an assorted cargo, for a regular trading expedition, and was the second adventure from the United States to Canton. She left New York, on the 18th December and was absent eighteen months. Her return trip was made in four months and twelve days, with cargo consisting principally of teas and nankings. Several pieces of costly damask silk were also brought to order or for family gifts. One of the hair-looms, in the family of a descendant of the mate of the *Experiment*, residing in Schenectady, has a dress made of the silk referred to, in the fashion of that day. Capt. Dean also brought home thirteen sets of China-ware for such families as could afford and thought proper to indulge in such luxuries. These articles were so much valued that they have passed from mothers to daughters, down to the present time; and though much broken and scattered, are objects of curiosity, not only from the associations connected with this singular voyage, but as showing the form and style of China-ware sixty years ago. One set *complete* still exists. It was matter of surprise to the natives and Europeans in those seas, to see so small a vessel arrive from a clime so remote from China, and gave them an exalted conception of the enterprize of the citizens of the United States. At some of the Ports where the *Experiment* touched, it is said that she was an object of alarm to the inhabitants, who mistook her for a tender to a fleet of men-of-war. She returned to New York on Sunday, April 22nd, 1787, without the loss of a man during the voyage. On her arrival she was visited by at least two-thirds of the citizens it is said; very few of whom had expected her return. Capt. Dean made several voyages to China subsequently, and died in New York a few years since, aged 85, at the house of Mr. Roderick Sedgwick."

There have been several showers of rain in this region during the week, which have been of the highest importance to the growing Cotton and Rice. The people all through the country are gladdened by the prospects of the forthcoming crops, and they say they would now feel safe were there no more rain for a month or six weeks. In about one month from this date the Rice harvest, and also the Cotton picking of the season, both begin. How far the rains have extended into the interior we have not learned, we should think a very great breadth of country has been benefitted.

In reply to a correspondent who has corrected some of our dates of sailing, we would observe that the Tabular Statement of Departures is taken from the Port Clearances of Shanghae—the dates of Departure from Woosung are usually stated in the side column, last page. The Port Clearances are dated as follows:—

Hannibal, ...July 26.
Challenger, ...July 27.
Nightingale, ...July 29.

The latter was antedated two days by some mistake.

BRITISH CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghae, 26th July, 1852.

John Rose, J. Brown, and Theodosius McCarty, Seamen, belonging to the Barque *John Bartlett*, were charged with mutinous and riotous conduct on board the said vessel, by resisting with force the attempt of the Chief Officer James Merrielles, to put McCarty into irons on his refusing to come aft to the quarter deck when called.

Lieut. Coventry, R.N., deposed that he was Commanding Officer on board H. M. Brig *Lily*, on the night of the 23rd instant, when Merrielles the Chief Officer of the *John Bartlett*, came on board and applied for assistance as the ship was in a state of mutiny; he sent an officer with a boat's crew on board and followed himself, he saw McCarty and another tied up with ropes, he released and left them in charge of a guard, and the following morning handed them over to H. M. Consul.

James Merrielles deposed, that about 12 o'clock on Friday night he returned on board, and the Second Officer Charles Chinnery reported that he had reason to believe the prisoner McCarty had been stealing spirits, for he had seen him creeping forward after hearing the clink of bottles below, and on going down had found spirits spilt about the Lazerette hatch. On hearing this he, the Chief Officer, called McCarty but the latter refusing to come, he went up on the forecastle to hand him down. The two prisoners, Brown and Rose, offered resistance, and in the scuffle, Charles Tabley, a Seaman, was pushed overboard, but immediately picked up. George Myrtle, Chief Officer of the *Challenger*, assisted in securing the Prisoners.

Charles Chinnery, Second Officer of the *John Bartlett*, deposed, that he was asleep on deck and was awoke by the clink of bottles, he raised himself up and saw the prisoner McCarty creeping forward, he suspected he had been pilfering and going below found spirits spilt about the deck. There were two cases of spirits in the Lazarette, but the hatch had not been locked since the arrival of the ship in Port.

George Myrtle, Chief Officer of the ship *Challenger*, deposed to having gone on board the *John Bartlett* in company with Mr. Merrielles and assisted in securing the Prisoners.

The defence of the Prisoners rested chiefly on the little weight to be attached to the evidence of the Second Officer, Charles Chinnery, who had been disrated for drunkenness on the voyage. McCarty declared that he had come aft on being called by the Chief Officer, but as he was sober which Mr. Merrielles was not he did object to being put into Irons without reason, and that thereupon Mr. Merrielles armed himself with cutlas and pistols and that either he or Mr. Myrtle wounded the prisoner Brown; he complained bitterly of the way he had been tied up whereby his arms were bruised and swelled;

The Prisoners Brown and Rose had nothing to say.

The Court in summing up took occasion to remark on the imprudence of leaving temptation in the way of the Seamen such, as it was evident, had been done in this case; it considered the Master Samuel Perkins highly to blame in permitting a free access to the place where spirits were deposited. Some disturbance on board had undoubtedly taken place but the Court was of opinion that it originated in the hasty and intemperate conduct of the Chief Officer Mr. Merrielles who certainly was not himself in a fit state at the time to exercise his authority. The Prisoners were directed to be discharged.

We give the following account of the celebrated city of Hangchow, from Mr. Robert Fortune's recent work.*

As we approached Hang-chow the vegetation of the country was richer and under a higher state of cultivation than any which had come under my notice in other parts of China. It reminded me of the appearance which those highly cultivated spots present near our large market towns in England. Here were beautiful groves of the loquat *(Eriobotrya japonica)*, yang-mai *(Myrica sp.)*, peaches, plums, oranges, and all the fruits of Central China, in a high state of cultivation.

The country around Hang-chow-foo may well be called "the garden of China." The grand canal, with its numerous branches, not only waters it, but also affords the means of travelling through it, and of conveying the productions for which it is famous to other districts. The hills in the background, the beautiful bay which comes up to the town and stretches far away towards the ocean, and the noble river which here falls into the bay, all contribute to render the scenery strikingly beautiful.

On the evening of the 22nd October (1848), I approached the suburbs of Hang-chow-foo—one of the largest and most flourishing cities in the richest district of the Chinese empire. The Chinese authorities have always been most jealous of foreigners approaching or entering this town. It is generally supposed that, in addition to the natural antipathy which they manifest to the "outside barbarians," they have a custom-house here in which they levy duties on merchandize imported by foreigners, which duties are opposed to the terms of the treaty of Nanking. They know well enough that, if foreigners were allowed to come here, this system of extortion would soon be deposed and broken up.

As I drew nearer the city, everything which came under my observation marked it as a place of great importance. The grand canal was deep and wide, and bore on its waters many hundreds of boats of different sizes, all engaged in an active bustling trade. Many of these were sailing in the same direction as ourselves, whilst others were leaving the city and hurrying onwards in the direction of Soo-chow, Hoo-chow, Ka-shing, and other towns. Canals were seen branching off from the grand canal in all directions, and forming the high roads of the country.

When I reached the end of this part of my journey my boatmen drew up and moored the boat amongst thousands of the same class, and, it being now nearly dark, I determined to rest there for the night. When the next morning dawned, and I had time to take a survey of our position, I found that we had been moored on the edge of a large broad basin of water which terminates the grand canal. As I had nothing to do in the city, and merely wanted to pass onwards on my journey to the green-tea country, I did not wish to run the risk of passing through it.—Before leaving Shanghae, when consulting the map and fixing my route, I asked if it were possible to get to the mouth of the Hang-chow river without actually passing through the city itself. Both my men informed me that this was quite easy, and even protested strongly against my entering the town. They said we could go by the See-hoo lake, at which place we could leave the Shanghae boat, and then proceed on foot or in chairs a distance of 30 le. By this means we should merely skirt the town, and attain the object we had in view. This plan seemed feasible enough. When we reached the suburbs of Hang-chow, therefore, not knowing the locality, I naturally supposed that we were at See-hoo, which is only a part of the suburbs. This, however, was not the case.

Wang, who had been sent on shore at daybreak to procure a chair, and coolies for our luggage, now came back and informed me that he had succeeded in arranging all this at an inn hard by, to which we must now go. Leaving the boat, we walked up a crowded street for nearly a quarter of a mile, and then entered the inn in question. No one took the slightest notice of me, a circumstance which gave me a good deal of confidence, and led me to conclude that I was dressed in a proper manner, and that I made a pretty good Chinaman.

Our Shanghae boatmen accompanied us, carrying our luggage; indeed I believe they had recommended us to the inn at which we had now arrived. To my astonishment they at once informed their friend the innkeeper that I was a foreigner. Having been paid their fare, they had nothing more to expect, and I suppose could not contain the secret any longer. I now expected that some difficulties would be experienced in procuring a chair, either through fear of the mandarins, or with the view of extorting money. The old man, who made his living by letting chairs and selling tea, took everything very quietly, and did not seem to despise a good customer, even if he was a foreigner. A chair was soon ready, so we to proceed on my journey. The bearers were paid by the master of the house to take me one stage—about half way—and a sum of money was given them to engage another chair for the remainder of the journey, to a place called Kan-du, which is situated on the banks of the large river which here falls into the bay of Hang-chow.

Everything being satisfactorily arranged, I stepped into the chair, and, desiring my too servants to follow me, proceeded along the narrow streets at a rapid pace. After travelling in this way for about a mile, and expecting every moment to get out into the open country, I was greatly surprised by finding that I was getting more and more into a dense town. For the first time I began to suspect that my servants were deceiving me, and that I was to pass through the city of Hang-chow after all. These suspicions were soon confirmed by the appearance of the walls and ramparts of the city. It was now too late to object to this procedure, and I thought the best way to act was to let matters take their course and remain passive in the business.

We passed through the gates into the city. It seemed an ancient place: the walls and ramparts were high and in excellent repair, and the gates were guarded as usual by a number of soldiers. Its main street, through which I passed, is narrow when compared with streets in European towns, but it is well paved, and reminded me of the main street of Ningpo. Hang-chow, however, is a place of much greater importance than Ningpo, both in a political and mercantile point of view. It is the chief town of the Chekiang province, and is the residence of many of the principal mandarins and officers of government, as well as of many of the great merchants. It has been remarked not unfrequently, when comparing the towns of Shanghae and Ningpo, that the former is a trading place, and the latter a place of great wealth. Hang-chow-foo has both these advantages combined. Besides, it is a fashionable place, and is to the province of Chekiang what Soo-chow-foo is to Kiang-nan. Du Halde quotes an old proverb which significantly says that "Paradise is *above*, but *below* are Soo-chow and Hang-chow."

The walls of this terrestrial paradise are said to be forty *le* in circumference, that is, about eight English miles. Although there are a great many gardens and open spaces inside, yet the extent of the city is very great, and in many parts the population is most dense. The suburbs also are very extensive, and must contain a very large population. Sir George Staunton supposed that the population of the city and suburbs was equal to that of Peking, and Du Halde estimates it at a million of souls.

The houses bear a striking resemblance to those of Ningpo, Soo-chow, and other northern towns. Were I set down blindfolded in the main street of one of these Chinese towns, even in one which I knew well, and the bandage removed from my eyes, I should have great difficulty in saying where I was. There are doubtless distinctions with which the "barbarian" eye is unsophisticated, but which would be plain enough to a Chinese.

I observed in many parts of the city triumphal arches, monuments to great men, and gorgeous-looking Buddhist temples; but although these buildings have a certain degree of interest about them, and many of them are certainly curious, yet as works of art they are not to be compared with the buildings of the same class which one meets with at home.

The shops in the main streets have their fronts entirely removed by day, so that the passenger may have an opportunity of seeing and of forming a good idea of the wares which are for sale. I observed many shops where gold and silver ornaments and valuable Jade stone were exposed for sale. Old curiosity shops were numerous, and contained articles of great value amongst the Chinese, such as ancient porcelain jars, bronzes, carved bamboo, jars cut out of the beautiful Jade stone, and a variety of other things of like description. I observed some large silk-shops as I passed along, and, judging from the number of people in the town who wear silk dresses, they must have a thriving trade. Everything, indeed, which met the eye, stamped Hang-chow-foo as a place of wealth and luxury. As usual in all the Chinese towns which I have visited, there were a vast number of tea and eating houses for the middle classes and the poor. They did not seem to lack customers, for they were all crowded with hundreds of natives, who, for a few cash or "tiecn," can obtain a healthy and substantial meal.

Besides the officers of Government, merchants, shopkeepers, and common labourers connected with any of these professions, the city contains a large manufacturing population. Silk is the staple article of manufacture. Du Halde estimates the numbers engaged in this operation at sixty thousand. I observed a great number employed in the reeling process, and others were busily engaged with the beautiful embroidery for which this part of China is so famous.

The people of Hang-chow dress gaily, and are remarkable amongst the Chinese for their dandyism. All except the lowest labourers and coolies strutted about in dresses composed of silk, satin, and crape. My Chinese servants were one day contrasting the natives of Hang-chow in this respect with those of the more inland parts from which they came. They said there were many rich men in their country, but they all dressed plainly and modestly, while the natives of Hang-chow, both rich and poor, were never contented unless gaily dressed in silks and satins. "Indeed," said they, "one can never tell a rich man in Hang-chow, for it is just possible that all he possesses in the world is on his back."

* Visit to the Tea-districts of China and India. Murray, London, 1852.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 5th August, 1852.

The weather of the past week has not been so oppressive as that of the previous one—although the temperature continues to exceed the average of three years. The rain which has fallen to the extent of 1.70 inch has done much for the appearance of the country, the vegetation of which now looks vigorous and healthy.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS

OF

BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

July.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
30	F.	30.03	29.95	29.84	80.5	83.5	S.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
31	S.	30.00	29.94	29.82	80.0	82.0	S. to S.S.E.	S.E.	0.40	0.13
August.										
1	S.	29.97	29.91	29.77	80.5	83.5	S. to S.S.E.	S.E. to S. by E.	0.00	0.00
2	M.	29.93	29.83	29.77	81.5	81.0	S. to S.S.E.	S.E. to N.	0.00	0.00
3	Tu.	29.90	29.62	29.75	87.0	87.0	S.	N.W. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
4	W.	29.87	29.82	29.72	83.5	80.5	S.E. by S.	N.E.	0.00	0.33
5	Th.	29.88	29.87	29.68	83.5	87.5	S. to N.E.	S.E.	0.40	0.33
Shanghae, 6th August, 1852.				Mean	83.0	83.5		Total	1.70	0.78

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

LIBRARY.—New Books received.—
788 Alison's History of Europe, 4 volumes.
789 Fortune's Visit to the Tea Districts.
790 History of Gustavus Vasa.
791 Our Antipodes, by Col. Mundy, 3 vols.
792 Davis' China since the War, 2 vols.
793 Hamilton's Danish Islands, 2 vols.
794 Howitt's Literature and Romance of Northern Europe, 2 vols.
795 Lectures on the Results of The Great Exhibition.
796 School for Fathers, by F. Gwynne.
797 Neale's Residence in Siam.
798 Scenes & Adventures in Central America.
799 Wm. Jerdan's Auto-biography, vol. 1st.
800 Werne's African Wanderings.
801 Holcroft's Memoirs by Himself.
802 The Scalp Hunters.
Blackwood's,—Fraser's,—Sharpe's Magazines,—Household Words,—Art Journal,—Ches Players' Chronicle,—Lady's Companion (from January)—Bleak House. Edinburgh,—North British,—and British Quarterly Reviews. } for May.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per Ann Nelson, from Singapore :—

Rattans,	1,202 piculs.
Mangrove Bark,	1,763:30 "
Seaweed,	174:23 "
Fish Skins,	29 "
Merchandize and Sundries,	82 pkgs.
Lead,	1 pig.
Beams,	237 pieces.

Spirits and Stores quantity not stated.

Per Earl of Chester, from Liverpool :—

Grey Shirtings,	46,950 pieces.
White Shirtings,	4,350 "
Plain Cotton, ...(value Drs. 9,300)	6,200 "
Velvets, ...(value Drs. 9,180)	89 cases.
Dyed Cottons, ..(value Drs. 27,400)	141 "
Handkerchiefs,	1,900 dozens.
Chintzes,	1,000 pieces.
Printed Cottons, ...(value 11,262)	56 pkges.
Camlets, ...(240 pieces)	4,450 changs.
Buttons, ...(value Drs. 400)	
Fancy Cottons, ..(value Drs. 6,900)	3,050 pieces.

Personal Stores, ..2,000 bundles, 202 boxes, 46 coils cordage, 67 cases, and 131 packages.

For Re-exportation.

Grey Shirtings, ...13,550 pieces.

Per John Bartlett, from Sydney :—

Cedar Wood,............(126 logs)	13,000 feet.
Glass,	102 boxes.
Horses,	3

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

July 24,	Emigrant,	for Amoy.
28,	Challenger,	" London.
29,	Hannibal,	" London.
29,	Helen Mary,	" Amoy.
31,	Plymouth, U. S. Sloop,	" Ningpo.
31,	Nightingale,	" London.
Augt. 5,	Nymph,	" Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Abergeldie, Countess of Seafield, Gitana, John Knox, and Sea Witch.
Liverpool.—Androklos, Champion, Crisis, Frances Barclay, and Mencius.
Bombay.—Aricenis, and Sir H. Compton.
Hongkong.—Audax, Iona, Island Queen, Miuna, Susan, and Wataga.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

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THE DELEGATES' VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT IN CHINESE.

PRICE......10 Cents per Copy.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.
20th February, 1852.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG.

Second Edition.
CORRECTED AND AMENDED BY THE AUTHOR
WALTER MACFARLANE,
Commander of the "Island Queen."

Prices:—To Subscribers,.....50 Cents each copy.
To Non-subscribers, 1 Dollar Do.

AN allowance of 20 per cent on Subscribers' Price, to parties taking Fifty Copies.
Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

NOW READY.

BILLS OF LADING for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels. In three several forms viz:—
One for the COAST.
One for the STRAITS.
One for SUEZ, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON.
ALSO,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE in books of 100 sets each.
Shanghai, May 8th, 1852.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	DEPARTURES.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 31	Antelope	A. bark	370	Davis	Bombay	June 16	Opium	Russell and Co.
" 31	Neptuno	Sp. brig	200	Cucullo	Manila	July —	Sundries	Russell & Co.
" 31	Strabo,	A. ship	420	Hussey	Hongkong	July 21	Sundries	Bull, Nye and Co.
" 31	Mechanics Own	A. ship	540	Burgess	California	June—	Ballast	Smith, King and Co.
Aug. 1	Snow Squall	A. ship	750	Bunsley	Sand. Islands	June—	Ballast	Russell and Co.
" 1	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	July 23	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 2	John Bunyan	B. ship	466	Thomson	London	Mar. 27	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
July 21	Plymouth	U. S. S.		Kelly	Ningpo		
Aug. 2	John Bertram	A. ship	1164	Lendholm	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 5	Dss. of Lancaster	B. bark	463	Stevenson	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Rathbones, W. & Co.
" 5	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.—MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Ann Nelson	656	July 19	B. bark	404	Nelson	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Antelope		July 31	A. bark	370	Davis	Russell and Co.		
Ariel	213	June 30	A. ship	572	Brewster	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Astoria	220	July 27	A. ship	535	Leeland	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	New York	Early
Cambalu	652	July 5	B. ship	536	Alleyne	Reiss and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Candace	215	July 11	A. bark	398	Arquit	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Dewan	655	June 22	B. schr	118	Turnbull	C. Nathabhoy and Co.		
Earl of Chester	653	July 8	B. ship	517	Johns	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Eclipse	216	July 6	A. ship	1223	Hamilton	Wolcott, Bates and Co.	London	Early
Equator	637	June 11	B. brig	235	Carter	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Gem	648	June 29	B. brig	226	Browne	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Singapore	Early
Helen Lindsay	642	June 17	B. bark	544	Stacey	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Howqua	211	June 12	A. ship	581	Mackenzie	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Huntingdon	217	July 14	A. ship	385	Jones	Wetmore and Co.	New York	Early
John Bunyan	658	Aug. 3	B. ship	466	Thomson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
John Bartlett	657	July 11	B. bark	385	Perkins	Wolcott, Bates and Co.	London	Early
Maranon	645	June 21	B. bark	568	White	Dirom, Gray and Co.	London	Early
Mechanics Own	221	Aug. 1	A. ship	540	Burgess	Smith, King and Co.		
Menam	649	June 30	B. bark	472	Maxton	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Niagara	640	June 17	B. bark	336	Shewan	Smith, King and Co.		
Neptuno	8	Aug. 1	Sp. brig	200	Cucullo	Russell and Co.	London	Early
Oriental	214	July 7	A. ship	1003	Palmer	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Prince Charlie	647	June 25	B. bark	443	Kerr	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Snow Squall		Aug. 1	A. ship	750	Bunsley	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Strabo	219	Aug. 1	A. ship	420	Hussey	Bull, Nye and Co.	Manila	
Tarolinta	218	July 24	A. ship	582	Cave	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Time			B. schr	110	Chape	Thomas Lacy.	San Francisco	Early
Viscount Sandon	639	June 15	B. ship	540	Marsh	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Whampoa	641	June 11	B. bark	376	Geale	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sydney	Early
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN SHANGHAE. AUGUST 1852.

Abraham, E.	Mercantile Assistant	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Adamson, W. R.,	Merchant,	W. R. Adamson.
Alcock, Rutherford, *and family,*	British Consul,	Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate.
Alirajee, R.,	Mercantile Assistant,	Cassumbhoy, Nathabhoy and Co.
Amory, I. A.,	..Do. Do.	Wolcott, Bates and Co.
Anderson, John,	Commander,	Brig "Mastiff." Woosung.
Aroné, J.,	Merchant,	Bach and Aroné.
Aspinall, R.,	Mercantile Assistant,	Mackenzie, Brothers and Co.
Ayer, W. E.,	General Auctioneer,	W. E. Ayer.
Baird, James,	Commander,	Barque "William the IV" Shanghae.
Baker, Miss H. A.,	Missionary,	American S. Baptist Convention.
Banker, H. A.,	Pilot,	H. A. Banker.
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